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WINTER PLANTING

To help equalize work.

To lessen higher labor cost.

To make your country place most
useful and beautiful.

Live Christmas trees for the home
and for the community.

Groups of trees as Christmas Gifts.

Improved Blueberries, \$1000.00
per acre.

Large tree moving.

HICKS NURSERIES WESTBURY

LONG ISLAND - - - NEW YORK

By BRIGGS

YES
DEAR

YES
DEAR

I'LL HAVE
PAPA BUY
T TOMORROW

Briggs 23

② 1975

WINTER PLANTING

By HENRY HICKS

HICKS NURSERIES

WESTBURY, L. I.

HOW THIS CATALOGUE WILL SAVE YOU MONEY

Labor is available this Winter for improving your place.

Next Spring it will not be so abundantly available.

If you try to get labor next Spring you may help raise the cost.

Forethought will help.

Here's how.

Order before December 10th to January 1st.

Mulch to keep out frost.

Plant in December.

Plant more in January and February.

For more complete list and smaller, cheaper trees, see our other catalogues, "Home Landscapes, Spring and Summer, 1923," "It's Never Too Late To Plant" and "Stock List, 1923."

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GUARANTEE

We guarantee every plant from our nursery, and give new ones for those that do not grow satisfactorily. The cost of planting and transportation of replaced trees is borne by the purchaser.

For city conditions the guarantee is limited to one-half price. The dry air and smoke does not permit satisfactory growth without unusual care, usually insufficient. In some cases we recommend plants to be kept in the city for the Winter foliage or blooming period and given a vacation in the country as formerly done with carriage horses.

BUSINESS TERMS

Five at the ten rate, fifty at the hundred rate.

What Hicks Nurseries Can Do For You In December, January and February

HOW to get beauty, comfort and fruit now, not when you are so old you may not care. How to avoid upsetting the labor market next spring. How to do what the wise ones do? Plant most of the Winter.

How to plant trees that will smile and keep smiling in summer drought and winter cold.

Shrubs, vines, hardy flowers, cover plants, broad leaved evergreens, azaleas, climbing roses, fruit, and most of the things you need for the garden and grounds.

Have you the best kinds of trees, shrubs, flowers and fruit or the kinds the nurserymen found cheapest and easiest to grow?

Trees and shrubs collected from the vicinity as cedars, pitch pine, scarlet oak, laurel, blueberries, arbutus, ferns and many others can be handled to the best advantage during part or all of the winter.



A typical scene in Hicks Nurseries. On the right are big broad pine tree sdug in a way that is right and equally successful all the year, but particularly beautiful and valuable to you in Fall and Winter. On the left is a drought resistant oak equally sure to grow.

SHADE TREES

HOW TO GET THE MOST FROM YOUR TIME and LABOR

THIS is a man's catalogue that will not make him feel as in the cartoon when his wife comes home from the Garden Club. Men have wanted to plant trees, but felt it wrong to employ labor on non-essentials. Some men may think they are rich enough to get the labor in the spring, but they have a duty to themselves, to the farmers and to those who start digging cellars or planting vegetable gardens or making cement roads in spring. The duty is not to add to the peak of labor demand, but to fill up the valleys. Hicks Nurseries have been employing eighty to one hundred and fifty men for twenty years and have kept the number approximately between those amounts by doing their own planting and the planting of their wise customers in fall, winter and summer, not spring 70% and fall 30% as usual.



PIN OAK

Pin Oak, *Quercus, palustris*.

Height	Age	Diam.	Each	Ten
18-20 ft.		4½ in.	\$ 35.00	\$ 300.00
18-20 ft.		5 in.	60.00	
20-26 ft.		6 in.	75.00	
25-28 ft.	20 years	7 in.	100.00	
26-28 ft.		8-9 in.	150.00	



TIME SAVING TREES THAT SMILE IN A DROUGHT

THE man in the cartoon may not have noted some trees looked happy last August and September and some did not. How was it on your street? Did you have to rake leaves a month and a half too soon?

Perhaps the real estate company planted Carolina Poplars, perhaps you or your neighbor planted Lombardy Poplar. "They are so quick, you know, and so cheap, and they will screen that garage right away."

Carolina Poplars are frequently planted because nurserymen can grow them ten feet high in two or three years, store in a cellar over winter, ship a thousand miles and please the customer the first year.

Real estate companies plant them because they can say,— "sidewalks and shade trees." There are many other offenders against the beauty of landscape on the sandy portions of Long Island in mid-summer as Silver Maple, Oriental Plane, Lombardy Poplars, Norway Spruce, Aborvitæ and Hydrangea.

SMALL LEAF LINDEN

A DENSE dark foliage species from eastern Europe where the variable climate is like ours. There have been many mistakes made in the species of lindens resulting in failure in what were hoped to be magnificent avenues and shade just when the owners expected in their time of middle life to have something to be proud of. These mistakes could have been avoided by planting the small leaf linden rather than the species native in western Europe. It is in points of this kind we can help you most. Our experiments and mistakes are at your service. We don't know it all, but we know enough to avoid some mistakes that we have made and some that are being made.



SMALL LEAF EUROPEAN LINDEN

Small-leaved European Linden, *Tilia cordata*.

Height	Age	Diam.	Each	Ten
10-12 ft.		2 in.	\$ 3.50	\$ 30.00
12-14 ft.		2½ in.	5.00	45.00
14-16 ft.	12 years	3 in.	12.00	100.00
14-16 ft.		3½ in.	20.00	180.00
14-16 ft.		4 in.	30.00	275.00
18-22 ft.	15 years	5 in.	45.00	
18-24 ft.	16 years	6 in.	60.00	

HICKS NURSERIES



OAK trees planted from Hicks Nurseries in 1914 at the Nassau County Court House, Mineola, Long Island. Photographed in September when other trees in Garden City inspired the article on page 8. Oaks are the principal tree in the forest on the borders of the Hempstead Plains. They are able to stand more dry soil and more dry air than the average. They are not slow as compared with maple, linden and ash, but they have been considered difficult to transplant and it has been considered necessary to start them small. We have quantities of oaks from seed planted in 1903 that are now ready. You don't have to wait for the best shade.

You can make your street look like this picture immediately, for the trees are broad and symmetrical. A grove of such oaks may be your hearts desire. How about a Christmas present of a grove of oaks?

Scarlet Oak, *Quercus coccinea*.

Height	Age	Diam.	Each	Ten
12-14 ft.	10 years	2 in.	\$ 8.00	\$ 70.00
14-16 ft.		2½ in.	12.00	110.00
16-18 ft.		3-3½ in.	25.00	

Shingle or Laurel leaf Oak, *Quercus imbricaria*.

Height	Age	Diam.	Each
16-20 ft.	20 years	3½ in.	\$ 20.00
16-20 ft.		4 in.	35.00

WESTBURY LONG ISLAND



OAKS planted by Hicks Nurseries on the Mineola Fair Grounds in 1895. Many of the trees native to swamps planted at the same time and about 1870 have disappeared. The right kind of oaks are good for two hundred years, perhaps, five hundred. If the Garden City streets were planted with oaks there would be less leaves to rake in August.

Perhaps you have noticed how the trees have died on Stewart Avenue, at Camp Mills, Mitchell Field and Nassau Boulevard. A single row of swamp trees cannot stand the dry wind. In the built up portions they get some protection from other trees, but even then they suffer as young trees and look sad. As old trees the limbs die and form a home for woodpeckers.

If you wonder why we are so enthusiastic about dry ground oaks for dry ground let us take a half hour and show you in your vicinity what is best and what is failing. Let us show you the geological, forest and soil maps.

Swamp White Oak, *Quercus bicolor*.

Height	Age	Diam.	Each	Ten
18-22 ft.	15 years	4½ in.	\$ 45.00	\$ 400.00

HICKS NURSERIES



PHOTOGRAPHED IN LATE SEPTEMBER AFTER A LONG DROUGHT.

MAPLES ARE GOOD TREES FOR LONG ISLAND.

SUGAR and red maples are native, Norway Maple has been the most popular tree, because it holds dark green foliage under all conditions and looks happy. It is broad, symmetrical and dense.

A trip to Hicks Nurseries when you are thinking of shade will almost confuse you with the choice of shade trees, high and low, oval and round, cheap and not so cheap, but all a good investment for shade.

Norway Maple, *Acer platanoide*:

Height	Age	Diam.	Each	Ten
18-22 ft.	15 years	4½ in.	\$ 25.00	\$ 225.00
18-22 ft.		5 in.	40.00	350.00
24-30 ft.		8-10 in.	100.00	900.00
26-32 ft.	25 years	10-12 in.	150.00	1250.00
28-35 ft.		12-14 in.	175.00	1500.00



CAROLINA POPLAR
SAD AND BARE FROM A DROUGHT

THE Carolina poplar on the left shows the usual effect of a swamp tree on dry soil as referred to at Garden City, page 8.

It proves the theme of this pamphlet and the principles of the Hicks Nursery to sell trees that will be happy. They are guaranteed to grow satisfactorily. If you ask for trees which we suspect will not be happy in your soil, we will try to dissuade you. That is our greatest value to you. It is amusing, and saddening to see the mistakes that are made planting the wrong trees. It is a mistake that shows itself in three years and may last thirty years as an eye sore. The right trees may last for three hundred. In California it would be three thousand with the big trees.

HOW TO SELECT TREES TO FIT YOUR CONDITIONS

COME to the nursery, talk it over, bring sketch or photograph, or cross section. You have been to school and used a pencil, you are not as afraid to sketch as your father. Tell us where you are, or better point it out on our maps. Perhaps we know the place and we are quite certain to know whether your soil is sandy loam or hard pan and how much moisture it has. Tell us what you want the trees for;—is it a group of trees to flank the ends of the house; is it a shady playground for the children; is it a mass of foliage to frame the view you want and shut out what you don't want? A photograph, and nearly every household has a camera, will be the best way. Mark on the photograph what you want. We may tell you you have selected too many trees or put them too close to the house.

Arrange for one of our representatives to call at your place and stake out the trees. Arrange for date of delivery. If you can dig the hole or plant the tree or help plant it, we will guarantee it for you just the same. In fact, we prefer your gardener to do as much as possible of the planting. He will be more interested to give the trees the right amount of drink and not too much.

Tulip Tree, *Liriodendron tulipifera*.

Height	Age	Each	Ten
14 ft.		\$ 15.00	\$ 120.00
16-18 ft.	15 years	25.00	

HICKS NURSERIES

GARDEN CITY TREES.

In GARDEN CITY NEWS Oct. 3rd, 1923. Norman Taylor, Curator, Brooklyn Botanic Garden writes in part as follows:

"Some Mistakes and A Look Into The Future"

"**M**ORE closely than any other village that comes to mind, with the exception of Cazenovia, New York, Garden City resembles a sleepy



NORWAY MAPLES IN HICKS NURSERIES

Cathedral town of England. It is the trees and village green which set the tone for the whole picture. Not all residents of the village know that the soil on the Hempstead Plains and the tremendous evaporating power of the air in summer make an unfavorable combination for tree growth, which the planners of Garden City did not always take into account.

Norway Maple will stand this. The Pine also. But Elm, Ashes, Hornbeams, Tulip trees, Dogwood, and certain other native trees will either not thrive at all, or only make a partial success. Thoroughly satisfactory trees for Garden City are Oaks, Lindens, Planes, Ginkgo, White and Red Pines, Austrian Pine, Maples, Beech and perhaps the Varnish Tree.

There is, then, no reason or excuse, except ignorance or worse, for scattering Lombardy Poplars and Tulip trees along our streets. And yet the forlorn skeleton of the first, and brown withered leaves of the second are right now object lessons of what not to do.



NORWAY MAPLE

Garden City, having already a splendid heritage in its tree lined streets and its incomparable green, ought to take steps to see that only the right sorts are planted in the future, and take a lesson from another Long Island town in their care. A village improvement society in Easthampton spends a considerable sum on what are easily the finest elms on Long Island. Can Garden City afford to do less?"

HOW CORRECT THE MISTAKES

PLANT the right trees now. Take out now or later the wrong trees. You know where the wrong trees are. Are they poplars that drop their leaves in mid-summer? If you are in doubt we will give you all the facts and point out in your neighborhood examples so you can decide for yourself.

HICKS NURSERIES

A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE

IF mistakes have been made how avoid them? Plant the right trees. Where get them? Hicks Nurseries. What are they? Oaks, pines, maples, lindens and a few others. How arrange them? In groups for mutual protection from dry winds. Why dry winds? The position of Long Island out in the ocean accounts for the large amount of wind. Wind blowing over dry sandy soil becomes dry. Dry wind checks growth. In the lee of a building, hill or other trees, the growth is better.

Therefore plant in groups. That dry cool wind is the greatest asset of Long Island. It is why you live here. The second greatest asset is the sandy soil providing good water and good drainage. Neither the dry winds or sandy soil keep the usual swamp trees happy, but they keep you comfortable and happy. You did not decide to live in a clay swamp.

Where to plant them? To shade the house or playground. To lead the south west sea breeze to the house. To compose beautiful home landscapes. To shut off the cold winter winds.

Where plant them on the undeveloped parts of the Hempstead Plains? A. T. Stewart bought about 7,000 acres from Floral Park to Farmingdale. It is the easiest and cheapest region to develop with the best transportation. Plant in groups on the rear and side lines of the lots. Plant in group to take away the bleakness, even if the streets are not decided on. Is that not the best way to carry out Mr. Taylor's head line, "Some mistakes and a look into the future"?

Stewart Manor, Nassau Boulevard, Garden City, Clinton Road, Salisbury Plain or Meadow Brook have a duty to perform this winter. The right planting has been done in the winter at the latter place by Mr. Alex. Smith Cochran and Mr. J. J. Lannin.

Sugar Maple—If you want a big tall tree that you can look under and get cool shade over the porch and roof, here is one and there are a lot of other trees with similar tall trunks, in Norway maple, oak, linden, tulip and other species.



SUGAR MAPLE

Sugar Maple, *Acer saccharum*

Height	Diam.	Each	Ten
12-14 ft.	2-2½ in.	\$ 5.00	\$ 45.00
22-26 ft.	5 in.	50.00	450.00

English Beech—This is a big beehive shaped tree. Use them to shut out the street where you don't want a monotonous shrubbery. There are other low branched trees as linden, pine, spruce and fir. See if you can use a half dozen of these trees this winter. Moving these with balls of earth takes a lot of labor and it is to the interest of both of us to do it in the winter.



EUROPEAN OR ENGLISH BEECH
16 YEARS OLD

There is a sign on this block, "This block of beeches moved June and July 1919." Four of them died back, the others are as nearly perfect as possible. Now they are ready to be moved again any day in the year. The tree does not care when, if it is done right. If you need a tall dark hedge to shut off the street, enclose a court, separate the laundry yard, consider these beeches.

You have seen the beech hedges in Europe, they are equally successful here. For winter they hold a large percentage of russet leaves. Thick twig growth makes an effective screen. We have said little about them for the last fifteen years, hoping to get them ready for those who appreciate good things and appreciate time saving. The price and quality is right.

American Beech, *Fagus americana*.

Height	Age	Each	Ten
6 ft.		\$ 6.00	\$ 50.00
14 ft.	18 years	50.00	450.00

European Beech, *Fagus sylvatica*

6 ft.		6.00	50.00
14 ft.	18 years	50.00	450.00

HICKS NURSERIES



SWEET GUM

DO you want this tree? You can have it and there is a dozen or more like it. The shovel with the handkerchief on the handle shows the size. The tree is big enough to give age and dignity to any landscape.

It is a silver linden. You can see a pair at the gate of the Hicks Homestead. Tell us if there is a pair of more symmetrical trees on Long Island. Also any trees that hold green foliage later in November.

SWEET GUM OR LIQUIDAMBAR

THE most showy of the autumn foliage of its season on Long Island. It turns before the oaks with brilliant lemon, orange, crimson and scarlet foliage. The tree is but little known, although a native of Woodbury, Searingtown, Lakeville, Valley Stream, Wantagh and in Fairfield County, Connecticut. A few connoisseurs are using them. Will you add yourself to the number?



SILVER LINDEN

Sweet Gum, *Liquidambar styraciflua*.

Height	Age	Diam.	Each	Ten
14-18 ft.	17 years	4-5 in.	\$ 45.00	
Silver Linden, <i>Tilia tomentosa</i>				
18-22 ft.		5 in.	\$ 40.00	\$ 350.00
20-24 ft.		6 in.	\$ 50.00	\$ 450.00
22-26 ft.		7 in.	\$ 75.00	\$ 600.00
24-28 ft.	20 years	8 in.	\$100.00	\$ 800.00
26-30 ft.		9-10 in.	\$150.00	

WESTBURY LONG ISLAND

WINTER WORK FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF YOUR PLACE, YOUR STAFF, FOR THE EXTRA HELP YOU CAN EASILY GET AND FOR THE HICKS NURSERIES.

THAT is the main theme of this catalogue. You have felt that the scarcity of labor was prohibitive. You have laid aside your plans for landscape improvement for the last nine years. Now you can take it up. Maybe your work is mainly with the axe, but the open spots need filling up after the axe.

"Plant thick, thin quick." That is the summary of a conference of Park Superintendents. Your place was planted that way, there was a reason for it, nature does that way, but nature plants thick and thins slowly and nature lets all trees suffer. You are superior to nature. You have a regard for the individual trees and regard for beauty and nature is mainly interested to increase individuals and build up a layer of decaying leaves and wood.

What to cut? Bring photograph, sketch or ask us to see the place. The material you take out usually has but little value because it is left five or ten years too long.

With evergreens probably the lower branches of your group have died away. You don't want to let them grow up like telegraph poles. Pick out the best pine, fir and hemlock to remain, cut out a ring around each. If you wish to bring the foliage down to the ground on the outside of the group plant Japanese yew, hemlock, rhododendron, laurel, leucothoe or Japanese spurge. It takes courage, knowledge, good taste, labor and some capital. Winter is the time to do it best because you have the most time, we have the most time and there is the most labor available. You and the available labor are not tied up with planting peas, annual flowers or spring cleaning.



MULCHING TO KEEP OUT FROST FOR WINTER WORK

under the Christmas tree, do a little mulching and save the work for December, January or February.

Which species will make the best old tree and should remain? Is it oak? If it is not an oak, why should not an oak be planted?

If the trees to come out have value somewhere else on the property, winter is probably a good time for moving them.

The leaves that have fallen help keep the frost out, or you can, as mentioned



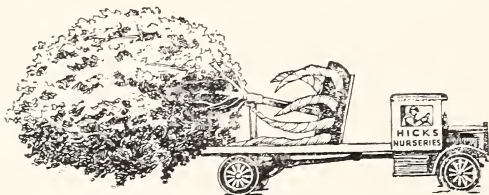
HOW TO PLAN WINTER WORK

THE Hicks Nursery plans out work as follows: In early December trees from two to twelve inches in diameter are mulched with leaves raked from the vicinity, straw, salt hay or manure. In blocks of trees that have been thinned out or on a new piece of land the site is mulched in the same way. Some winters, perhaps one in half a dozen years, the mulching proves of no value for it does not freeze more than four inches deep. It is valuable, however for feeding the trees. In late December or sometimes late January the transplanting crews start on the mulched trees because the ground is frozen six inches deep. It is a simple matter to throw aside the mulch and dig just the same as any other time of the year. Mulching costs a few minutes work, it is worth it for plant food and holding moisture. It is not extravagant because it is an unusual idea, it is slow to be adopted. People used to regard labor supply as a reservoir from which they could dip labor whenever they wanted it. Conditions are different. The above plan has been successfully used for over twenty years. It is nothing new and untried. We have kept it rather to ourselves and used the winter for manufacturing. In these slack periods of the year we planted evergreens and shade trees eight, sixteen or twenty feet apart. Now the trees are ready and the method of moving them in the winter is ready. You have only to say what, where and when.

It is a pleasure to select trees in the nursery. The evergreens show their full beauty in autumn and winter. Shade trees show equally well their perfection of form, you can take our word for their good foliage in the summer.

WINTER PLANTING AT BELMONT PARK

Nine thousand dollars worth of large shade trees were planted in the past two fall and winter seasons. Most of the work was done in December and January when many people think it time to stop. The ground was mulched to keep out frost with strawy manure. Most of the trees were Maples 20 to 30 years old.



HOW TO GET BIG TREES THIS WINTER

WESTBURY LONG ISLAND

SHADE FOR YOUR HOME LAWN AND YOUR VILLAGE



NORWAY MAPLE

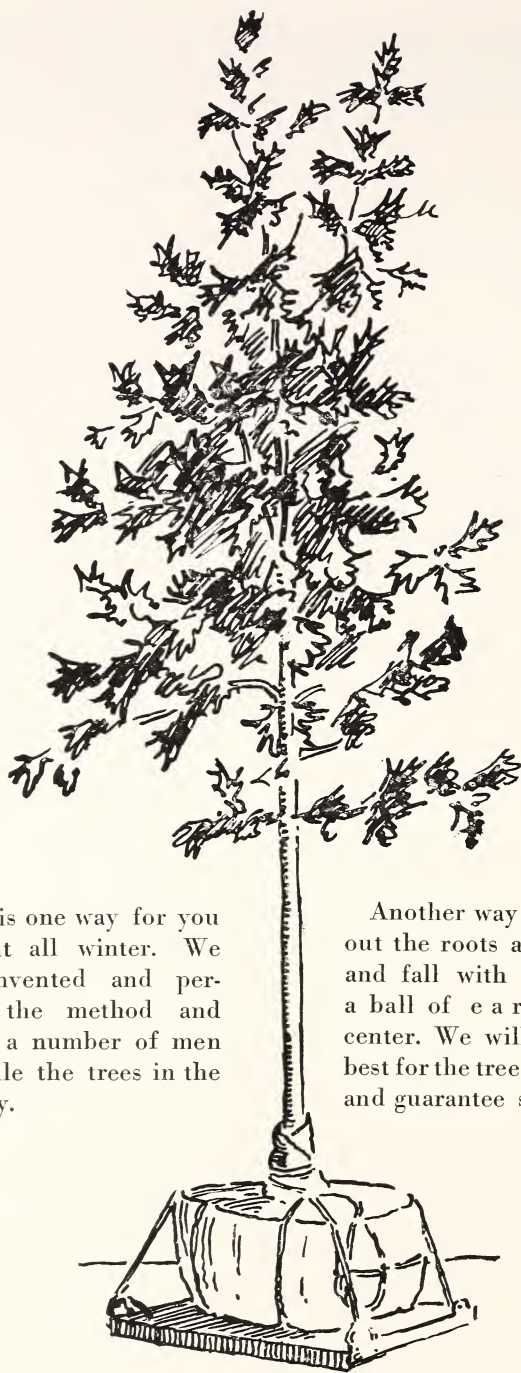
There are hundreds of trees like this. In December 1911, we planted them when there was eight inches of snow. They were then ten feet high, one inch in diameter. Now they are the best trees for a grove of tall shade or for a tall screen. They are 20-25 feet high with clean straight trunk of 8-12 feet. They are ideal for street planting because the branches are high and will stay high. You will realize the advantage of this when you go to some villages where the trees have not been trimmed and you swelter because there is little breeze under them. Shade cools the air, but it should not shut out the breeze. If

you wish to plant in front of your own home, or if you wish to compete for the most beautiful block in the village, these are good trees to consider. If you wish to plant a railroad station plaza or school ground, they are again good trees. Are you in the business of real estate developing or building? You know you cannot get away with Carolina or Lombardy poplar. People are on to that game, they make the property look shoddy. People are now entitled to and are willing to pay for good trees. They are also willing to pay for shade now, not five years hence.

December is a good time to plant them.

Red Oak, *quercus rubra*

Height	Age	Diam.	Each	Ten
14-16 ft.	12 years	2½ in.	\$ 12.00	\$ 100.00
14-18 ft.		3 in.	20.00	175.00
16-20 ft.		4 in.	30.00	250.00
22-24 ft.		5 in.	65.00	600.00
22-26 ft.	20 years	5 in.	75.00	



This is one way for you to plant all winter. We have invented and perfected the method and trained a number of men to handle the trees in the best way.

Another way is to dissect out the roots as in spring and fall with or without a ball of earth in the center. We will do what is best for the tree and for you and guarantee satisfaction.

O A K

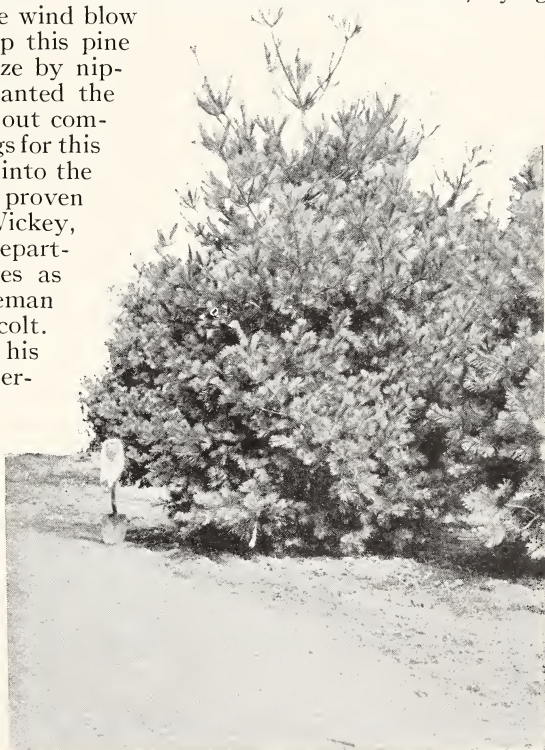
EVERGREENS

WHITE PINE

HUNDREDS of big trees like this are ready to work for you and ready to make your place comfortable and beautiful. Nature distributed the white pine at Hollis, Roslyn, Piping Rock Club, Smithtown, Sag Harbor and West Hempstead. That gives the stamp of approval for this region. It is the loveliest and most beautiful evergreen and economically the most important timber tree of the northeastern United States.

You remember how you delighted to get a big block of white pine to whittle or to carve into a boat. You have realized the value of such a background for your garden and windbreak, but thought you could get along with nothing or with a few shrubs. Now is the time to do it right. You are not getting any younger and you can afford a few broad trees like this instead of a collection of small ones that are soon crowded, dying out below and letting the wind blow through. You can keep this pine to approximately this size by nipping it in June. We planted the seed in 1903 and picked out compact symmetrical seedlings for this block. They developed into the best possible and have proven the ability of Joseph Wickey, superintendent of this department who picks out trees as the most, expert horseman would pick out a likely colt. He knows how to keep his department almost as perfect as a checkerboard and what is more important to you, train the roots so that the trees keep right on like this. You don't see a painful convalescence.

The painful convalescence is a short thin growth that lets you look right through. Some die and some take two two years to recover.



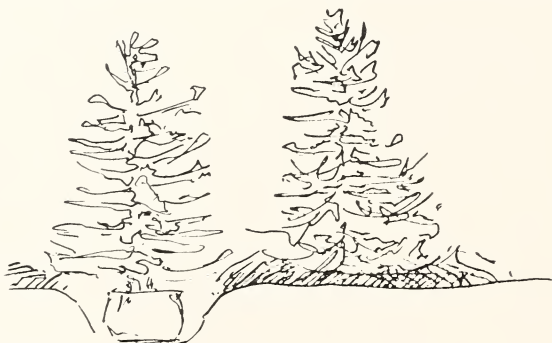
WHITE PINE

HICKS NURSERIES

PINES FOR WINTER PLANTING AT THE SEA SHORE

ON the sea shore as at Southampton, Hewlett, Woodmere, Bay Shore, Babylon there are pines with big stiff needles that stand the salt spray and severe winds. There are several species and there are several ways you can group them together for the best landscape in the most economical way. By economy we refer both to time and money. For immediate returns consider the big Jack Pine, Scotch Pine, Austrian Pine, Japanese Black Pine, Red Pine eight to sixteen feet high. Winter is the best time to handle them because they are heavy and take trucks, team, time and labor which can best be spared in the winter. The trees like it just as well. The best way to move them is with a big ball of earth and you are sure to get a dense growth next year, and you avoid the frequent sad experience of thin short growth and ugly landscape which results from planting trees that are not prepared for transplanting or are not handled with such big balls of earth. Along the seashore the ground freezes but little. You will enjoy picking out the trees in November, December and early January. Then the ground is not frozen deeply and can be mulched to prevent deeper freezing.

Where to plant these salt wind resistant trees and pines? You have seen places that were planted in the way you wish to have your place planted. Did it have a belt of pines to give a sheltered playground or to make a background for a flower garden? Next to the surf in the lee of a windbreak is the best place for a flower garden. That is the opinion of garden experts. The reason is the cool and heavy dews let the flowers develop without check from dry winds. In the lee of the pine windbreak the salt spray is not deposited to burn the flowers. If you wish to improve your garden or locate your garden in the best place, let us plant the pines this winter. Two or three truck loads may be all that is necessary to enclose the garden on the south and west. Otherwise it is swept by the salt spray. Along the Great South Bay from Lawrence east, there is need of wind breaks for the ocean winds but not to such a degree as at Southampton where the gardens are within one hundred feet of the surf.



MULCH LIKE THIS TO KEEP OUT FROST.
PUT THE MULCH BACK TO FEED THE TREE



CHRISTMAS TREE 16 FT.

THE COMMUNITY CHRISTMAS TREE

THERE are fifteen trees like this in the nursery. Do you want one? The Jackson Heights Community Club had one last year. Such a tree can be shipped hundreds of miles. It takes a little while to arrange the purchase and get the committee to decide, therefore, better begin early.

This is the Nikko Fir. It is one of the best of the Balsam fir family for this climate.

There are several other firs and spruces for you to select from. The white fir with silver colored foliage; the Cephalion fir, dark green, having a dense almost bee hived shape. Oriental spruce is a tree of tall narrow growth like the picture. Others are Englemann's spruce, Colorado blue spruce and Douglas spruce, all three

from the mountains of Colorado with silvery foliage.

SHIPPING Christmas trees like this is an annual and very pleasant part of the business of the Hicks Nurseries. The trees are prepared by root pruning, they are dug with a big ball of earth and sewed in burlap. When the tree arrives take off the crating and keep it in the house a week. After the Christmas festivities, take it out and plant it. Many people fear the ground is frozen, but on Long Island and southward it rarely freezes before the middle of January so deep but what it is easy to break through six inches of frost with a pick axe. Where you wish to be forehanded and avoid this possible labor, mulch the ground with six inches of leaves, straw, salt hay or weeds. The object of our Christmas tree campaign is not so much to sell the Christmas tree, for it is difficult to keep up a supply, but to teach people that planting all winter is practical and economical. Planting the Christmas tree is something that has to be done and thereby you learn what can be done.

HICKS NURSERIES



PLANTING LIVE CHRISTMAS TREE

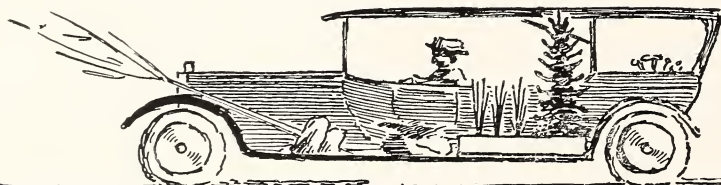
former United States Forester, correctly that there are enough young trees to be cut for Christmas. Many young trees start where there are but few mature timber trees.

SOMETHING to do to develop the country place is a trip to the Hicks Nurseries. It is practical to take something home every week in the year. From the greenhouse there may be little potted azaleas to enjoy in the window and plant in the woods as the nucleus of an azalea and fern garden.

In the winter there are many evergreens to be selected. They can be dug and planted even when you think it is frozen, you will find the frost is not deep under the evergreens and can take one on the running board of your car and dig through the sod to plant it.



CHRISTMAS TREE ON ASH HEAP



WESTBURY LONG ISLAND

THESE Pines shut off the street for Mr. R.F. Almiral of Hempstead. Often what you hoped would remain a quiet country place gets as noisy as you imagined the Bowery must be when the elevated railroad was first built. A belt of pines can shut out all the sight and much of the noise.



SUMMER

IN SUMMER the evergreens make an acceptable separation between your home grounds and the activities of the street or neighbors.

WINTER

THE shelter of evergreens is almost as welcome to the children as to the birds. You can add a new Christmas tree every year as many do.



EVERGREENS

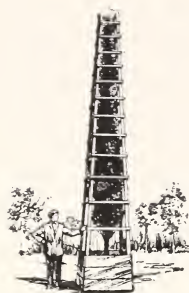
AND CHILDREN

THIS cove at Nassau Boulevard can be duplicated five hundred times from the Hicks Nurseries this winter. How about a wall of green for a Christmas present?

HICKS NURSERIES

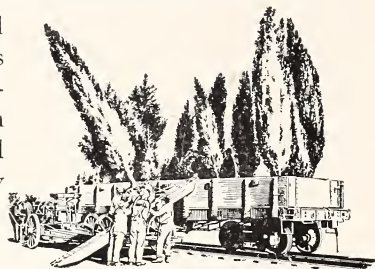
TALL TREE CRATED

THIS is how you can have a single oak, tulip, pine, cedar or fir, safely shipped any distance. The big ball of earth will support the trees for several weeks.



LOADING A CAR OF LARGE TREES

TREES are tipped down. Big balls of earth held by platforms and canvasses is our invention and hundreds of carloads are carried like this. It is the most satisfactory way for time saving trees to be purchased.



EVERGREENS

Nikko Fir, *Abies brachyphylla*

Height	Each	Ten
6-8 ft.	\$ 15.00	\$ 125.00
8-10 ft.	40.00	350.00
10-12 ft.	50.00	
12-14 ft.	75.00	
14 ft.	100.00	
16 ft.	150.00	

Cephalonia Fir, *Abies cephalonica*

Height	Each
5 ft.	\$ 15.00
6 ft.	40.00

White Fir, *Abies concolor*.

Height	Each	Ten
4 ft.	\$ 5.00	\$ 45.00
5 ft.	10.00	
8 ft.	30.00	
10 ft.	40.00	
12 ft.	75.00	
14 ft.	100.00	
16 ft.	150.00	

Japanese Cypress, *Chamaecyparis, Retinispora obtusa*

Height	Each	Ten
2 ft.	\$ 4.00	\$ 35.00
3 ft.	6.00	

Retinispora obtusa gracilis, *Chamaecyparis*

Height	Each	Ten
1 ft.	\$ 4.00	\$ 35.00
2 ft.	6.00	



Green Japanese Cypress, *Chamaecyparis, Retinispora plumosa*

Height	Each	Ten
1-1½ ft.	\$ 2.50	\$ 20.00
2 ft.	3.00	
2 ft.	3.00	25.00

Golden Japanese Cypress, *Chamaecyparis, Retinispora pisifera plumosa aurea*

Height	Each	Ten
1 ft.	\$ 1.25	\$ 10.00
2 ft.	3.00	25.00

Blue Japanese Cypress, *Chamaecyparis, Retinispora pisifera squarrosa*

Height	Each	Ten
1 ft.	\$ 2.00	\$ 17.50
1 ft.	\$ 2.00	\$ 17.00
2 ft.	3.00	25.00

Common Juniper, *Juniperus communis*.

Height	Each	Ten
1 ft.	\$ 1.00	\$ 8.00

Meyer's Juniper, *Juniperus Squamata Meyeru*

Height	Age	Diam.	Each
1 ft.			\$ 3.00
2 ft.			6.00

Red Cedar, *Juniperus Virginana*

Height	Each
4 ft.	\$ 4.00
4 ft.	5.00
6 ft.	15.00
10 ft.	20.00

Oriental Spruce, *Picea orientalis*.

Height	Each	Ten
6 ft.	\$ 15.00	
6 ft.	\$ 15.00	\$ 125.00

Douglas Spruce, *Prunedotruga (Picea) Douglasii*

	Each	Ten
7 ft.	\$ 20.00	\$ 175.00
8 ft.	25.00	200.00
14-16 ft.	60.00	
16-18 ft.	75.00	

Koster's Colorado Blue Spruce, *Picea pungens Kosteri*.

Height	Each
10-12 ft.	\$ 75.00
12-15 ft.	\$100.00

Austrian Pine, *Pinus nigra austriaca*

Height	Each	Ten
6-8 ft.	\$ 25.00	\$ 200.00
8-10 ft.	35.00	
10-12 ft.	45.00	

Red Pine, *Pinus resinosa*

Height	Each	Ten
4-5 ft.	\$ 5.00	\$ 40.00
5-6 ft.	10.00	
6-8 ft.	20.00	
8-10 ft.	50.00	

Scotch Pine, *Pinus sylvestris*.

Height	Each	Ten
3-4 ft.	\$ 3.00	\$ 25.00
4-5 ft.	6.00	50.00
5-6 ft.	10.00	90.00
8-10 ft.	25.00	200.00
10-12 ft.	30.00	250.00
14 ft.	50.00	

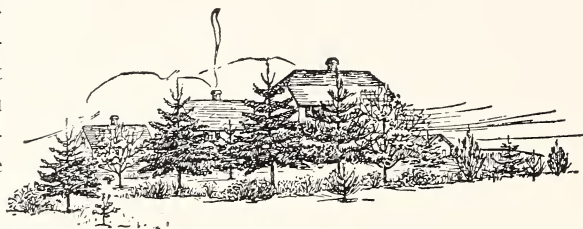
HICKS NURSERIES



BLEAK wind swept winter landscapes can be made more comfortable by a wind break planting. Winter is the time to get immediate value. Do you want a wall of green to take away that bare new look, to make a cozy hospitable home?

The group below was planted with pines and oaks 20 years old in the winter.

A GROUP of pine, oak and under planting of shrubs as blueberry, laurel, sumac, beach plum, will be what nature would do if the right mother trees remained in the forest nearby for the seeds. You can do what nature would do, but do it first. What nature would do is most likely to suit your soil and climate and make a healthy beautiful growth. By coming to the Hicks Nursery and picking out your material you have the joy of creating your landscape immediately.



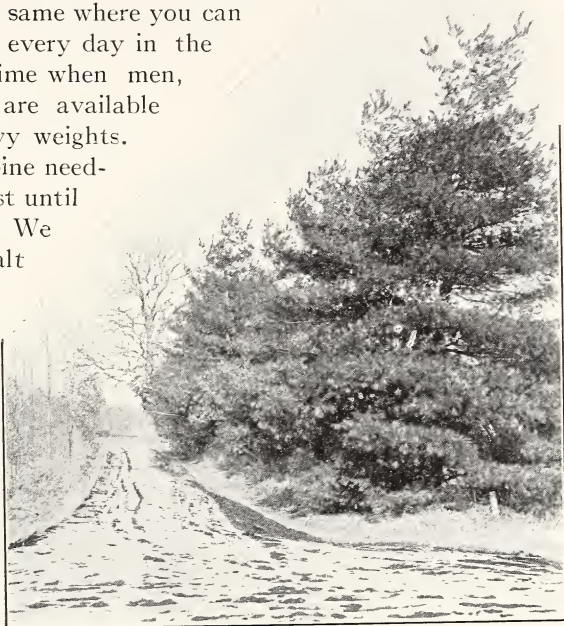
EVERGREEN TREE WITH BALL OF EARTH

THIS is the right way and winter is the best time for moving them, not because it is any better for the tree, but because labor and trucks are available. This method we invented to make transplanting equally successful all the year.



A WINDBREAK OF WHITE PINE IN THE HICKS NURSERIES

YOU can have all of this or make your selection. You admire the horizontal shadows in old white pines, you remember the remnants of the forest in New England, the Adirondacks, the Catskills or in the lake states. Perhaps, you haven't thought it possible to have the same where you can look out and enjoy it every day in the year. Winter is the time when men, trucks and your men are available to handle these heavy weights. The heavy layer of pine needles keeps out the frost until the last of January. We will take a bale of salt hay and mulch the site on your ground. Your men can dig the hole in the winter and you will realize one of your ambitions to do something worth while in the winter, not mark time.



WHITE PINE

White Pine, *Pinus strobus*.

Height	Age	Each	Ten
4 ft.		\$ 3.00	\$ 25.00
5 ft.		6.00	50.00
6 ft.		10.00	75.00
8 ft.	8 years	15.00	125.00
10 ft.		20.00	
12 ft.		25.00	
14 ft.		35.00	
16 ft.		50.00	
18 ft.		70.00	
20 ft.	20 years	100.00	
22 ft.		125.00	
24 ft.		150.00	
26 ft.		175.00	

HICKS NURSERIES

FOUNDATION PLANTING

Foundation Planting has been developed in the last twenty years and it is now the opinion of landscape gardeners and people of taste that the Japanese Yew is one of the best things to use. It is dark green, never rusty, fine texture and not coarse like the Austrian Pine. It grows slowly and does not quickly close the window, it can be clipped or pinched back and retain a natural outline. It is always rich, dignified and harmonious. Perhaps you have realized that the mixture of twenty evergreens in ten different kinds is not good taste. Red, yellow, blue and green in sharp spikes does not advertise you as a person of good taste in gardening.

Winter is the time when the lack of good foundation planting is most apparent.

The flat variety of Japanese Yew is the same species, but it grows three feet high and six feet broad. Some one familiar with the subject said we had the finest stock he had ever seen. This flat form demonstrates that horizontal lines is most harmonious with most buildings whereas the average planting is a series of sharp steeples.

These plants are 3'x5' and are 13 years old.



JAPANESE YEW

Japanese Yew. Flat form, *Taxus cuspidata*.

Height	Spread
1½ x	1½ ft.
1½ x	2 ft.
3 x	3 ft.
3 x	4 ft.
3 x	5 ft.

Each	Ten
\$ 3.50	\$ 30.00
6.00	50.00
18.00	150.00
25.00	225.00
40.00	

Japanese Yew, *Taxus cuspidata*.

4-5 ft.	14 years
5-6 ft.	
7-8 ft.	

\$ 18.00
25.00
45.00

FOUNDATION PLANTING

THE following quotation is from "The Cultivated Evergreens," edited by L. H. Bailey, has the following by S. F. Hamblin, Director of Harvard Botanical Gardens.

"A special use in modern planting for conifers of low or medium size (no trees) is for foundation and entrance plantings. To connect house walls with lawn and topography, something more permanent in appearance than salvia or deutzia is often needed. The jumble of blue and Norway spruce, attended by golden juniper, which eventually die or become too big for the place, is seen from many a living-room window. Surely this kind of planting can be much better conceived, with a real unified relation to house and attendant objects. A few kinds, and not many of them, seem a safe rule for first attempts at this kind of planting. Plantings at entrances, doorways, street gate or portal of the garden, call for evergreen material. If the entrance is narrow, columnar junipers could be the main feature; when a feeling of space is desirable. Mugho pine and dwarf yew may mark the entrance. Good proportions in heights, diameters, textures, and colors suited to the type of gateway and their use seem to be the first requirement and often least used."



A foundation planting like this can be made of Pfitzer's Junipers, the plants on the right. Rhododendron is, the broad leaved evergreen in the middle with the Japanese cypress back of it. The taller plants next to the steps can be Hemlock and Japanese cypress or better, Japanese Yew. If your place is new Hicks Nursery can decorate it during the winter. The finishing touches can be made in the spring or summer.

SHRUBS

HOW TO PLANT SHRUBS ALL WINTER

WE can bring you a truck load any time of the winter with the exception perhaps of February, once in three years. They grow next to the ocean where the ground rarely freezes. They were cut off (in an aviation field) in 1917 and now make big broad symmetrical bushes. It is the cheapest, best and quickest way to get a big mass of shrub foliage two to eight feet high. If on arrival the ground is frozen too deep for economical planting, it will be no harm to heel them in. Heeling in means temporary planting close together and covering with earth until Spring. We can handle these big heavy balls of earth most conveniently in the winter and you can also, as you have more labor available.



HIGH BUSH OR SWAMP BLUEBERRY

The big ball of roots shows why they are economical. Other shrubs of this type are arrowwood, sweet pepper bush, bayberry, swamp azalea and black choke berry.



PRICE LIST

See "Home Landscapes" for descriptions.

Height	Each	Ten	Hun.
Japanese Bush Honeysuckle, <i>Lonicera morrowi</i>.			
2-3 ft.	\$.60	\$ 5.00	
3-4 ft.	.75	6.00	
Tatarian Bush Honeysuckle, <i>Lonicera tatarica</i>.			
2-3 ft.	.60	5.00	
3-4 ft.	.75	6.00	
Arrowwood, <i>Viburnum dentatum</i>			
2-3 ft.	.75	6.00	\$ 40.00
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	60.00
4-5 ft.	1.50	12.50	100.00
5-6 ft.	2.00	17.50	150.00
6-7 ft.	3.00	20.00	160.00
Christmas berry, <i>Photina Villosa</i>.			
2-3 ft.	.50	4.00	
3-4 ft.	.75	6.00	
Beach Plum, <i>Prunus maritima</i>.			
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	
3-4 ft.	.75	6.00	
Japanese Flowering Plum, <i>Prunus triloba</i>.			
1½-2 ft.	1.00	9.00	
2-3 ft.	1.50	12.50	
3-4 ft.	1.75	15.00	
White Kerria, <i>Rhodotypos kerriodes</i>.			
3-4 ft.	.50	4.50	40.00
Sweet Shrub, Allspice, <i>Calycanthus floridus</i>.			
1-2 ft.	.40	3.00	
2-2½ ft.	.60	5.00	
Sweet pepper bush, <i>Clethra alnifolia</i>.			
2-3 ft.	.75	6.00	40.00
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	60.00
Red twigged dogwood, <i>Cornus alba siberica</i>.			
2-3 ft.	.60	5.00	
Panicked dogwood, <i>Cornus paniculata</i>.			
2-3 ft.	.60	5.00	
Yellow-twigged dogwood, <i>Cornus stolonifera lutea</i>.			
1-2 ft.	.60	5.00	
American Hazelnut, <i>Corylus Americana</i>.			
1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	40.00
Cotoneaster acutifolia.			
2 ft.	.75	7.00	
Cotoneaster franchetti.			
1½-2 ft.	.75	7.00	
Cotoneaster horizontalis.			
6 in.	.50	4.00	
1 ft.	.75	7.00	

HICKS NURSERIES



TRUCK LOAD OF TREES AND SHRUBS

Height	Each	Ten	Hun.
Cotoneaster obscura.			
1 ft.	\$.75	\$ 6.00	
Cotoneaster multiflora.			
2 ft.	1.50	12.50	
Cotoneaster simonsii.			
1-2 ft.	.75	6.00	
Cotoneaster zabelli.			
2 ft.	1.50	12.50	
Dwarf Deutzia, Deutzia gracilis venusa.			
1 ft.	.75	6.00	
Deutzia gracilis Lemoine.			
1 ft.	.60	5.00	
Burning bush, Euonymu salatus.			
2-3 ft.	.75	6.00	\$ 50.00
Burning bush, Euonymus sieboldiana.			
4-5 ft.	2.00	17.50	
Silver Thorn, Eleagnus umbellata.			
1-2 ft.	.50	4.00	30.00
Pearl bush, Exorchora grandiflora.			
2-3 ft.	.75	6.00	
Golden Bell, Forsythia Fortunei.			
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	
Drooping Golden Bell, Forsythia suspensa.			
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	
High bush or swamp blueberry, Vaccinium corymbosum.			
2 ft.	1.50	12.50	100.00
3 ft.	2.50	20.00	125.00
4 ft.	3.50	30.00	150.00
5 ft.	4.00	35.00	160.00



Height	Each	Ten	Hun.
Heathermint, <i>Elscholtzia Stauntonii</i>.			
1 ft. 2 years	\$ 1.00		
Missouri Witch Hazel, <i>Hamamelis vernalis</i>.			
2-3 ft.	1.50		
Common Hydrangea, <i>Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora</i>.			
3 ft.	1.00	\$ 9.00	
St. John's Wort, <i>Hypericum densiflorum</i>.			
1-2 ft.	.50	4.00	
Black Alder, <i>Ilex verticillata</i>.			
1-2 ft.	.50	5.00	
2-3 ft.	.75	6.00	
California Privet, <i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>			
2-3 ft.	.25	2.00	\$ 15.00
3-4 ft.	.40	3.00	25.00
Regel's Privet, <i>Ligustrum regeliana</i>.			
1-2 ft.	.40	3.50	
Shad Bush, <i>Amelanchier spicata</i>.			
1-2 ft.	.35	3.00	25.00
Siberian Maple, <i>Acer tatarica</i>.			
2-3 ft.	.40	3.50	30.00
Double flowering almond, pink; <i>Amygdalis</i>.			
2 ft.	.75	7.00	
Red Chokeberry, <i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>.			
1-2 ft.	.75	7.00	
Black Chokeberry, <i>Aronia nigra</i>.			
3 ft.	.75	6.00	40.00
Fragrant azalea, <i>Azalea arborescens</i>.			
1-2 ft.	1.00	8.00	
Azalea <i>Kaempferi</i>.			
1 ft.	1.50	12.50	
Pinxter Flower, <i>Azalea nudiflora</i>.			
1-2 ft.	1.25	10.00	
Swamp Azalea, <i>Azalea viscosa</i>.			
2-3 ft.	1.50	12.50	40.00
Azalea <i>lucea</i>.			
2-3 ft.	1.50	12.50	
Japanese Barberry, <i>Berberis thunbergii</i>.			
1 ft.	.35	3.00	25.00
1½-2 ft.	.50	4.50	40.00



RARE AND NEW PLANTS

THIS brief catalogue cannot illustrate and describe things plant fans will find in the nursery. The plants are too small in size and quantity to pay for the press work, but you will always find a welcome. Under the aeroplane picture in our general catalogue Home Landscapes, it says, "Pick flowers and foliage for study where there is plenty, but not half a \$10 Rhododendron." The grounds and greenhouses are always open. During business hours there are salesmen, foremen, or nursery employees competent and interested to show you around, dig the plants you like and if you wish, have an estimate prepared on delivery and planting.

If you have been a subscriber to bulletins of the Arnold Arboretum, or reader of the articles in Garden Magazine by E. H. Wilson, Assistant Director and Plant Explorer for the Arboretum, you will find here some of the plants described. If you have wandered through the woods and learned hepatica, arbutus, partridge berry, azalea and laurel you will find them here in little pots or with balls of earth. As mentioned before you can take some of them home any time of the year. You can make the trip to the nursery a Saturday field day, or a trip of exploration at any time.

The cotoneaster or quince berries mentioned on page 29 are an example. They belong to the apple family with little hawthorne like fruit. Some are low and spreading just right for edging down a foundation planting, covering a bank, growing amongst stones or against a wall. Others make graceful shrubs several feet high.

The barberry are known to you through the Japanese barberry or the old fashioned



FLOWER BORDER, FOX GLOVES AND SWEET WILLIAM



common barberries which grow tall and have hanging clusters of sour berries used for jam. From China have come several evergreen barberries with shining green and bronze foliage in the winter. Come to see them in the winter. Take some home in little pots or leave an order for spring.

Buring bushes are like dogwood in size with orange and red fruits. Chinese and Missouri witch hazel bloom in January and February.

Crab apples give a wealth of beauty on a small scale. All winter the little red or yellow fruits feed the birds, you'll like them too.

Constantinople hazel is a tree growing 70 feet high. These and many other improved nut trees are good subjects to study this winter.

Chinese toothache tree, *Zanthoxylum schinifolium*, is a compact shrub 6 feet high, with prickly stems and shiny reddish brown seeds.

Scotch Heather. The plants are so small that you can carry them home with you and plant them at any time. You will enjoy looking them over and planning how to make them happy.

Daphne is a sweet little pink flower with evergreen foliage.

Evergreen bitter sweet are climbing vines. You can use them on trees, walls, fences or as a ground cover.

Holly you will think of in winter. We have a thousand for you to select from. You can add them to your evergreen garden or brighten up your shrubbery.

Laborador Tea is a little evergreen plant of the heath family. We got the seed on Mount Washington.

Potentilla from the same place is a little evergreen carpet with strawberry like flowers.

Mountain Lover or *Pachystima* carpets the ground like Japanese spurge or *Pachysandra*. It is related to the evergreen bitter sweet and makes a carpet only six inches high.

Heathermint grows two feet high with spikes of lavender flowers and mint perfumed foliage.

RHODODENDRONS, AZALEAS, LAUREL AND RELATED PLANTS

HERE is where you can do the most and get the greatest landscape show for a moderate expenditure. In the old days, rhododendrons and azaleas were grown two, three and four feet high and were considered too expensive for extensive use except on the largest estates. When these plants were imported and the packing, freight and duty paid, they were expensive. Come to the nursery and see the thousands upon thousands of sturdy little plants just right for you to plant now. Some have bloom buds and some will bloom next year. Now we know all they want is what the laurel has in the woods, decayed leaves.



Don't despise them because they are not three feet, but rather rejoice that you can cover a wide area. Go through your woodland roads and walks with mattock or spade, dig over little patches one foot wide for a single plant or fifteen feet wide for a sweep of color. Put them in this winter, next spring or summer.

For a background put in tall hemlock or pines any time of the year. As the plants grow up in two or three years take up some and extend them back in the woods so that it looks like Fairyland that just happened. You will be introducing a type of gardening better than privet hedges. It is difficult to put in words or even in color pictures. Call, get acquainted and make a start. Woodland is not the only place, plant under trees, shrubs, evergreens and on the shady side of the house or garage.

ROSES AND CLIMBING ROSES

WE can help you on roses for the sand dune, hedge row, bank, tennis back stop and general planting over trees and borders of shrubs. You have seen some of the new colors, but you haven't thought of all the places where you could use them appropriately.

The climbing roses can be added to your shrubbery and be allowed to climb over the other shrubs or tied to sticks. Can your community start a movement to decorate the railroad bank?

Any place where the sun shines roses will grow. The rhododendrons and azaleas are most happy at the other end of the light scale.

For holding sand dunes the Japanese or rugosa rose is particularly happy. Birds have carried the seeds and they have established themselves on sand dunes. We have some good plants that will soon make a thicket and check the blowing sand. Put with them beach plum, bayberry, Virginia creeper, Japanese black pines and oaks.

VINES

VINES should be considered in addition to climbing roses. The old plan of using vines on porch columns is the least important. They add a new decorative material for a number of places difficult to describe. Some, like the small leaved evergreen bitter sweet, climb up the house foundation. Others, like wisteria, climb to the top of the tallest trees. Some want to trail along the ground and these make a good carpet. Others delight to climb over trees and shrubs in festoons of color like Japanese clematis or *Polygonium Auberti* which produces a similar effect of white clouds in the middle of September.

Jassamine nudiflora is scarcely a vine in this latitude. It makes a show before the golden bell.

Hall's honeysuckle has been scattered through the country by the birds, decorating fences and woodland borders. This foliage is green until the middle of the winter. The new species, Henry's honeysuckle, stays green later.

WESTBURY LONG ISLAND

HOW TO START A FLOWER GARDEN

YOU have always wanted a flower garden or a new flower border. Winter is the time to start, you can dig it up, get the ground ready. You can plant some of the things from the nursery. (We will tell you which ones, and they are very few, that will have to wait for spring.) You can divide up some from your old borders and get larger flowers and longer stems. You are prone to put it off and then heave a sigh and say, "I couldn't have my new flower border this year because I could not get an extra man, my man was so busy planting the vegetable garden. That has always been the way for the last eight years." One of the best foundations for a flower border is deep digging. "Two spits deep" is what old gardeners would say, they mean two spades deep. The ground is turned over and manured for a depth of 14 or 16". At a lecture at Forest Hills, a lady said, "Can you get anybody to do it"? It is difficult to get anybody to dig as deep as that in April.

Send for Home Landscape or stock list of Hicks Nurseries, order your perennials, some will be filled in December and some in the spring. By the Hicks system of continual planting you can add all summer, but it is best to get a good start.



THE ROCK GARDEN AT HICKS NURSERIES
A wall of green, stones to keep the soil cool and moist. Can we make yours this winter?



FRUIT

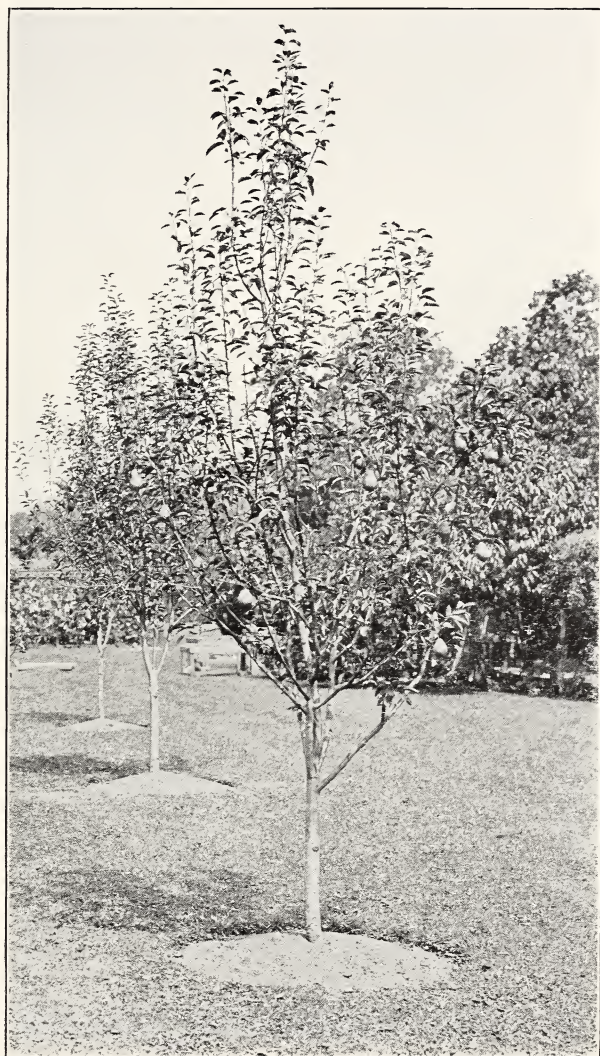
FRUIT and vegetables fresh from your garden and the educational value to your children of growing their own is a big reason for your living in the country. Have you got the most from your land? We will help you. There are fruit trees seven years old and fifteen years old available. They will save time.

Do the fruit trees you have do their best? Do they need a heavy coating of decayed vegetable matter dug in winter?



JAPANESE PLUM

Do they need bone meal, lime or wood ashes? You will probably think they need spraying and pruning. They do, but our prediction is that food and water, freedom from competing weeds and grass is at least 80%.



PEARS

PEARs as shown in the picture take up less room than apples. They are usually narrow trees, you can put them twelve feet apart and get fruit before they crowd. Pears grow vigorously and are sure to bear.



Pears have no serious troubles. Many of the best varieties are too soft to ship successfully, therefore you must grow them, "if you live off the fat of the land".

Price: Large size, 7 to 9 feet, \$7.00 each, \$60.00 for ten: 2 year size, 5 to 7 feet, \$2.00 each, \$17.50 for ten. Dwarf size 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

The Dwarf size of apples and pears are grafted on a stock which is of slow growth making a smaller tree, permitting more to be planted.

CHERRIES, PEACHES AND PLUMS

IF you want a few of the stone fruits plant them in the fall, examine them in March, you may find the tips killed back about one and one half feet or what they should be pruned. If you want a quantity it is customary to plant in the spring for the above reason.

These three stone fruits bear early, grow quickly, are perishable, do not ship readily and it is your duty to grow your own. It is a duty to grow some for local markets. Potatoes, cabbage and cauliflower are quicker or more certain annual profit makers. Before the days of refrigerator cars, California cherries and Georgia peaches and western New York cherries, Long Island did grow its own. We cannot predict sure profit in the stone fruits on Long Island, but that does not lessen the duty of trying because the people of Long Island and New York City need this class of fruit and cannot afford to pay the freight. Commercial peach raising was and is an important industry of Long Island and large commercial orchards of peaches should do well on the sandy loam hills of Long Island because they like a warm soil. There are a number of peach orchards now successfully bearing along the north shore of Long Island. With pneumatic tires and good roads it is possible to deliver them as good as when picked from the tree.

If you want to investigate commercial fruit growing see Mr. F. A. Sirrene, Riverhead. He was for many years Entomologist of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in charge of its Long Island work. I took photographs of his orchard and he said, "Let me have copies for my cousin who thinks the only place to raise fruit is the Columbia River bottoms". There is now a branch of the State Agricultural Experiment Station on a farm at Riverhead. You can get information also from the Farm Bureaus, Riverhead and Mineola. The State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale has successful orchards.

Cherries, 2 yr., 5-7' high, \$2.00 each, \$17.50 for 10.

Peaches, 1 yr., 5-6' high, \$1.00 each, \$7.50 for 10.

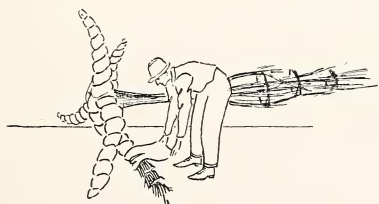
Plums, 2 yr., 5-7' high, \$2.00 each, \$17.50 for 10.

WESTBURY LONG ISLAND

Home grown fruit is the ambition of most of us. We know we do not have enough and some of us cannot buy enough or can not buy it of the quality and freshness and flavor we know we should get. Some people say it is cheaper to buy which may be true but it is not doing one's duty. The small size of the suburban plots is one handicap in the campaign to grow your own, due to the fact that real estate developers wished to get a profit from the greatest number of individuals. The individual must apply the remedy. Get more land or get more fruit from the land you have. You can't grow everything you used to know on the farm of a fruit enthusiast. You can't permanently grow a two story agriculture with fruits and vegetables in the same land. You can watch from the road, sidewalk and car windows and see how others get the most from a small plot. You have difficulty to plant it all in the spring when tomatoes and lima beans are also to be located. Come to the nursery, bring a photograph or just talk it over. Don't remember the recommendations in dimensions for farm orchards, but crowd them in. This is not so we will make more sales because it is a small matter whether we sell you two apple trees or one, but crowd it in to get more fruit and get it quickly.



APPLES FIFTEEN YEARS OLD. GUARANTEED TO GROW SATISFACTORILY.



Two years ago these were alternate trees in a commercial orchard. They have been bearing for one of the years, they have good roots as shown in the sketch. Pick them out to fit in your landscape or garden plans.

HICKS NURSERIES

APPLES

YOU will find here good varieties for home use, rather than base balls to ship a thousand miles. For the middle of July, Yellow Transparent.

Next are Early Harvest, Red Astrachan and Oldenburg. The latter bears in two or three years after planting, many others take longer.



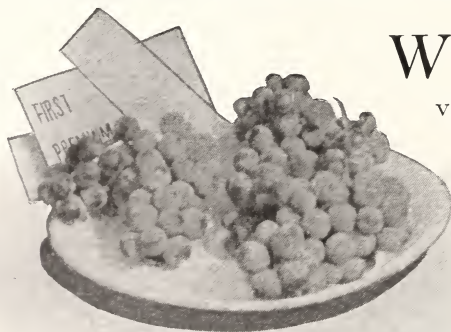
For Fall Gravenstein, Fall Pippin and McIntosh.

For winter you have your favorites and you will find most of them are here.

PRIZE APPLES FROM JERICHO FARM OF MR. MIDDLETON S. BURRILL AT MINEOLA FAIR 1923.

Price: 2 years old, 5-7 feet, \$1.25 each; \$10.00 for ten.

Time Saving Apples—Come and select them when you can get the first pick. Four or five years ago we planted out a quantity in squares six feet apart. Now they are ready. They have been dug with good roots and most of them are set with fruit spurs. They should bear for you much quicker than usual. Some are big enough for the children to climb in. Price: \$7.00 each; \$60.00 for ten.



GRAPES

WHERE room is for little else put in a grape vine on the garage, a pole, fence, trellis, arbor. It is much less common now to see grapes on buildings. There is no reason why you should not put a half dozen on your house.

Price: \$.50 each, \$4.00 per 10.

GRAPES EXHIBITED BY MR. FRANK MEEKER, MINEOLA

WESTBURY LONG ISLAND

BEACH PLUM

PHOTOGRAPHED at Ashroken Beach, Northport, in September 1922 when Beach Plums made the landscape red and purple. Hundreds of bushels went to waste. You will find Beach Plums on Great South Beach east of Fire Island, on Shinnecock Hills, along the Middle Island road from Smithtown to Riverhead; at the base of the bluffs and on sand spits from Bayville to Orient Point.

If the natives had practiced plant selection as our ancestors in Europe perhaps these would be as big as the yellow egg or Italian Prune or as sweet as the Reine Claude. We have thousands of seedlings you can use for a garden hedge for a shrub group, or for holding sand dunes. Put them in this winter or next spring.



Beach Plum quickly makes a big round bush as pictured above, a snow-bank of white in May, glossy foliage as good as privet and is as drought resistant as bayberry.

Price: 2 feet high, \$.50 each, \$4.50 per 10, \$40.00 per 100.

Price: 3-4 feet high, \$.75 each, \$6.00 per 10.

QUINCE

WE had a good crop this year from two bushes 8 feet high. We are getting dozens of jars of jelly and stewed quince for several weeks. Quince can be grown in 10 feet of space.

Price: 2 yr., \$2.00 each, \$17.50 per 10.

CURRANTS

PLANT them in early winter 4 feet apart and be done with it. They are sure to grow and bear well. If bothered with currant worms get hellebore powder from a local seed store. Twelve plants are enough.

Price: \$.50 each, \$4.00 per 10.



GOOSEBERRIES

Same as Currants. Half a dozen may be enough.
Price: \$.50 each, \$4.00 per 10.

BLACKBERRIES

Plant 2x6 feet. Try the Lucretia Dewberry. Train it like a grape or to climb over a bank.
Price: \$1.50 per 10, \$10.00 per 100.

RASPBERRIES

A NOTHER fruit you cannot buy enough of. You can pick them from July until frost. Plant 2 x 4 feet, keep them growing rapidly with manure, bone meal and water.
Price: \$1.50 per 10, \$10.00 per 100.

STRAWBERRIES

Plant in spring or mid-summer.
Price: Runners \$4.00 per 100; potted plants \$8.00 per 100.

JUNEBERRY, SHADBUSH *Amelanchier spicata.*

A shrub with fruits like the Blueberry but belonging to the apple family. White flowers the first part of May. See page 31. Plant 2 feet apart as a border to shrubs or under rows of pines and oaks.
Price: 1-2 feet high, \$.35 each, \$3.00 per 10; \$25.00 per 100.

ASPARAGUS

IT is the duty of every garden owner to grow asparagus if they have the room.
Price: \$1.00 per 10, \$4.00 per 100.

RHUBARB

THE picture in our general catalog is a color photograph from plants forced in the cellar. Bring in the roots after freezing weather in a box of soil for one link in the chain of home grown fruits and vegetables all the year.
Price: \$.30 each, \$2.50 per 10.



IMPROVED BLUEBERRIES $\frac{3}{4}$ INCH IN DIAMETER

HICKS NURSERIES was the first to push the improved blueberry. It is only a slight exaggeration to say the story is comparable to breeding up the wild cow to the Holstein or Jersey. Miss Elizabeth C. White will lecture at the Brooklyn Institute, Academy of Music, March 8, 1924, on "Making Dreams Come True." As a girl she dreamed of train loads of blueberries. They grew in the swamps and along the ditches of her father's cranberry bogs. About 1910 she offered prizes for bushes with fruit $\frac{1}{2}$ ' and up. F. V. Coville, U. S. Botanist, decided to experiment with useful plants and find out why it grew in acid soil and not neutral or alkaline soil, and also to experiment in plant breeding. Cross pollination has been carried on in the greenhouses of the Department of Agriculture and thousands of plants tested for size, flavor, shipping qualities and productiveness. Miss White aimed to grow 100 acres, and now has over 30, to lengthen the labor season for the 200 cranberry pickers on her father's 700 acre cranberry bog. Twenty five acres will be planted in the next two years. Gross income has been over \$1000 per acre.

For ten years we have been talking, lecturing, advising, experimenting, arranging trips with the Farm Bureau, lecturing at Garden Clubs, taking professors of the State Agriculture College to Riverhead cranberry bogs, telling about it in the catalog, advising people to get a few plants from the Department of Agriculture, looking up owners of suitable land, advising them to add it to their poultry, market gardening or other business, but all this did not get the industry started on Long Island. One reason was every one waited for bearing plants; now they are ready. This is the first general offer of the improved named varieties outside of a few for experimental purposes. We guarantee them to grow satisfactorily. You don't care about the guarantee for the sake of replacing a few dead plants. The guarantee is valuable because we will help you with our knowledge of geology, soil, water supply, climate and botany to put the right plant in the right place. On Long Island we can look up the maps and sketch to within a few rods of where the water table is probably right for commercial production. Long Island specializes on ducks, cauliflower, cabbage seed, early potatoes and vegetables such as lettuce, radishes and spinach. It can add blueberries.

The Swamp Blueberry grows all over Long Island. Probably it could originally be found on every area of five square miles. It is most abundant along the streams in the pine barrens from Jamaica Bay to



The improved swamp blueberry actual size one half inch and up in diameter compared with the wild berries. *Copyright J. J. White, Inc.*

WESTBURY LONG ISLAND

Peconic Bay. The largest areas are between the mouths of the streams next the salt meadow in a strip 200 to 800 feet wide where the water table is from 6 inches to 2 feet deep. These salt meadow borders are said to be as highly acid as the pine barren swamps by Dr. E. T. Wherry, U. S. Bureau of Chemistry. The commercial possibilities of these necks south of the Merrick Road is here indicated for the first time. They are not all held by speculators hoping to dredge and make building lots as at Arverne; Hewlett; Baldwin; Randall Bay, Hudson Channel and Woodcliffe Canal, Freeport; Breezy Point, Amityville and Bayberry Point, Islip. The native growth of swamp blueberries on these necks is known to hundreds of people who make paths around every clump and yet 95% of the people think of blueberries as little bushes 1' high, where you get a back ache picking them in the pine barrens or in the dry rocky soils of the mountains from Maine to Pennsylvania.

Improved swamp blueberries will grow on dry uplands as above noted. They are frequently native there. If you have an accurate memory you will recall an occasional plant, but whether they will be commercially successful or whether the drought will make the crop unprofitable I do not know. I am just mentioning this caution to the commercial grower on dry

upland. The drought merely makes the fruit small, wrinkled and sweet, therefore plant the swamp blueberry in your garden and in your shrub border.

See Directions for Blueberry Culture, 1921, by F. V. Coville, Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Price, 30 cents.

The improved swamp blueberry will make bushes 6 to 12 feet high and equally broad. You will find such wild plants in the peat bog, of Mr. P. L. Goodwin, Woodbury, Long Island.



Copyright by J. J. White, Inc.

Improved blueberries that bring a gross income of \$1000 per acre after about seven years.



The swamp blueberry grows freely on hillsides where moisture is held up by impervious strata as rock or on Long Island around the kettle hole ponds with pin oak and liquidambar. The roots are in a mound 8" high composed of decaying leaves and moss. The moss acts like a lamp wick to bring up moisture from the water 1' below.

If your location is an upland one, mix in 8" of leaves the same as you would for Rhododendrons. If your strawberries and raspberries are suffering from a drought and you give them a drink, do the same for the blueberries. That's all.

On Long Island a number of large estates have planted the improved blueberry. The first was Mr. C. A. Coffin, president of the General Electric Company. He planted a carload or more of the swamp blueberry on a hill side. He planted some of the improved varieties when they were first available. Mr. S. Z. Mitchell, Piping Rock, has started a large patch of them. Mr. Ancel Brower, Fort Salonga, carted 100 loads of sand, leaves and saw-dust and put in the Skinner system of irrigation for blueberries. A cranberry grower, Mr. H. R. Johnson of Manorville, has planted 250 plants.

Blueberries require an acid soil. In a neutral or alkaline soil as a lime stone soil, the bottom land of a river valley, the ordinary fertile garden, or a prairie or arid-region soil the blueberry will not thrive. In such soils add sand and upland peat, the latter is the decayed leaves as above a sand or granite soil. Another way is aluminum sulfate, half a pound to a square yard.

PRICE LIST

Nursery grown plants 10" to 12" high

Prices of Varieties Rubel, Sam, Harding, Grover

1 plant	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 1.60
10 plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.00
100 plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	110.00

Prices of Varieties Pioneer, Cabot, Adams

1 plant	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 2.00
10 plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.00
100 plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	135.00

Extra size field grown blueberry plants

		15-18"	1½-2"	2-2½"	2½-3"
Adams	each	\$2.50			
Grover	"	2.00			
Harding	"		\$3.50	\$5.00	
Rubel	"	2.00		3.50	\$5.00
Sam	"			3.50	5.00

Packing less than carload shipments charged at 10% additional.

Quantity prices: 5 or more plants of one variety or assorted varieties deduct 5%
25 or more plants of one variety or assorted varieties deduct 10%.

MOVING LARGE TREES

TREES, deciduous or evergreen, up to sixty feet high, two feet in diameter and upwards are best moved by the Hicks methods, Hicks machinery and Hicks staff. Hicks advice on what to move and what to give the axe, what to plant and what not to plant is based on the greatest beauty and usefulness of your property, not on what you want or what will make Hicks the greatest profit. Don't add to the peak of labor demand, by lazily putting it off until spring. Don't conceitedly think that spring is the only time.



Large Maple from Hicks Nurseries moved to the terrace of Mr. Herbert L. Pratt, Glen Cove, Long Island.

Much of the winter is suitable time for moving shade trees. The Hicks system and machinery for deciduous trees takes a spread of roots of thirty or more feet. In the center there is a large ball of earth. The skill of the operation and the careful attention of your gardener during convalescence are both important.

To know what can be done moving large evergreen trees, see the two large pines planted at the Church of the Advent, Jericho Turnpike, Westbury. The pines were sixty years old, two feet in diameter, fifty-five feet high, thirty feet spread of branches. The ball of earth was fifteen feet in diameter.

Have us collect large cedar, oak, pitch pine, holly and laurel.

SOME OTHER THINGS YOU CAN DO THIS WINTER

CONSULT the landscape profession for plans and programs for the continuous development of your place.

Get decaying vegetable matter as leaves, peat, manure, salt hay or drift from the beach or weeds.

Make or renew a city garden.

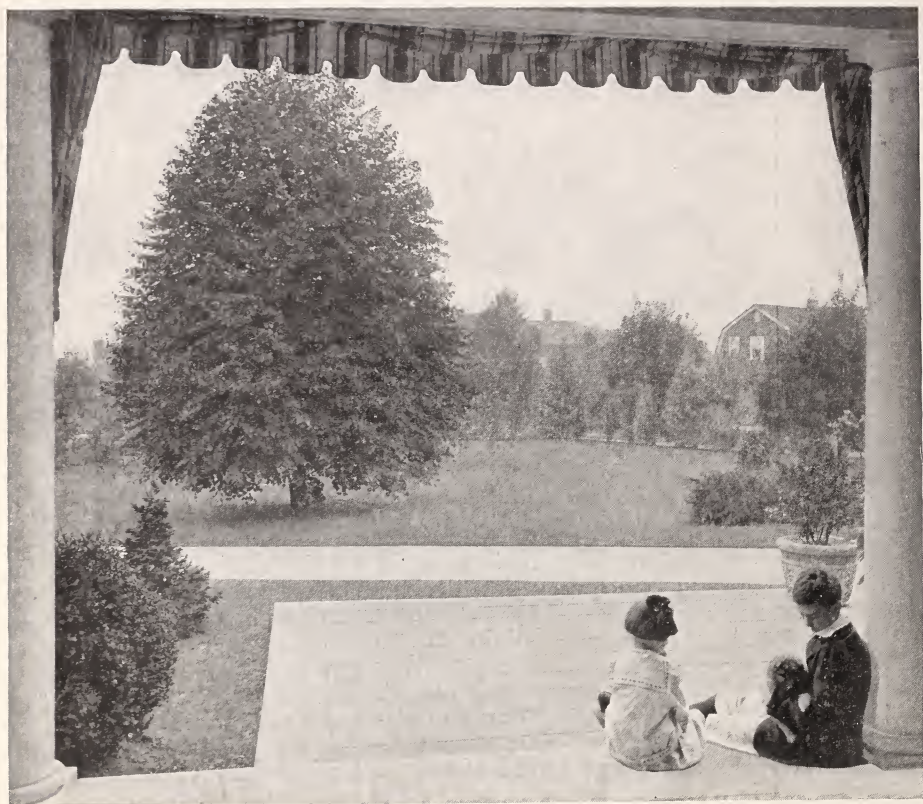
Make a bird sanctuary with berry bearing plants.

Re-arrange the planting on your place.

Thin out your woodland; send for directions. Make a rock garden.

Cart gravel, sand, cinders, soil. Dig ditches for irrigation pipes.

Prune and spray



SMALL LEAF LINDEN PLANTED AT PLANDOME, L. I.